

mason Island is about 485 miles east of the Texas records and appears to be a first record for Louisiana.

Freemason Island is a small, elongated, sand and shell island in the Gulf of Mexico about 40 miles south of Biloxi, Mississippi and about 6 miles west of the main north-south arc of the Chandeleur Islands.

Several small colonies of this grass were observed on the higher (three to four feet above mean gulf level) parts of the island. Some of the associated plants were *Lepidium virginicum* L., *Oenothera humifusa* Nutt., *Sonchus oleraceus* L., *Solidago sempervirens* var. *mexicana* (L.) Fern., and *Chloris petraea* Swartz.

Specimens have been deposited in the herbaria of Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana; Southwestern Louisiana University, Lafayette; Florida State University, Tallahassee; and the U. S. National Herbarium, Washington, D. C. — R. J. LEMAIRE, U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.

A NEW SPECIES OF HAPLOPAPPUS FROM MEXICO. — **Haplopappus rhizomatus** sp. nov. Plantae perennes, fasciculos laxos ad 20 cm. alt., ad 100 cm. lat. formantes; rhizomata 2-3 mm. crass. longa ramosa; internodi 1-2 mm. long. Folia linearilanceolata, 3-4 cm. long., 2 mm., lat., spinuloso-mucronata, marginibus integris, fimbrias villosas habentibus. Pedunculi breviores quam 1 cm. Capitula singula terminalia radiata, ca. 1 cm. diam. Receptaculum fimbriatum. Phyllaria maculis apicalibus herbaceis perspicuis subviridibus praedita. Achaenia copiose sericeo-pubescentia. Pappus e setis multis inaequis grossis rigidis antrorsaliter barbellatis luteo-albidis constans.

Subcespitose, very leafy, pubescent, perennial herbs forming loose clumps 15-20 cm. tall and 50-100 cm. across; rhizomes 2-3 mm. thick, rather elongated and branching. Stems 1-2 mm. thick, arcuate-erect, the branches many, diverging at low angles (30-40°); internodes only 1-2 mm. long or to 7 mm. just beneath the heads, sordid-cinereous with rather closely-set antrorse villous hairs. Leaves alternate, sessile, linear-lanceolate, near midstem 3-4 cm. long but reduced to

1-2 cm. just beneath the heads, ca. 2 mm. broad, apically acuminate and spinulose-mucronate, basally subamplexicaul, marginally entire, tending to roll upwards on drying and with a dense fringe of villous hairs, especially toward the base, superficially sordid olive-green and sparsely appressed pubescent with antrorse villous hairs, with an inconspicuous midvein and a close inconspicuous network of dark lateral veins. Peduncles mostly shorter than 1 cm. Heads solitary and terminal on each branch, ca. 1 cm. in diameter, radiate. Receptacle slightly convex, 4-5 mm. in diameter, alveolate and fimbriate with irregularly subulate-lobed, persistent, chaffy structures ca. 0.7 mm. long surrounding the points of attachment of the florets. Involucre broadly campanulate, ca. 5 mm. high (entire structure reflexed after deciduation of the achenes); phyllaries in ca. 3 ranks, lanceolate, the inner phyllaries longest, whitish chartaceous but with prominent greenish herbaceous tip-spots which are produced downward into narrow green mid-lines, the outer phyllaries short and mostly green-herbaceous. Ray-florets ca. 15-20 per head, pistillate and fertile, the corolla tube narrow, ca. 2-3 mm. long, the ligule yellow, oblong to oblanceolate, 6-8 mm. long, apically shortly acute. Disk-florets 40-60 per head, perfect, the corolla yellow, narrowly tubular, ca. 4.5 mm. long, 5-toothed. Achenes of the ray-florets shorter than those of the disk but otherwise similar, 1-1.5 mm. long, trigonally or tetragonally prismatic, copiously pubescent with long silky-white stiffly ascending hairs. Pappus of the disk longer than that of the ray-florets but otherwise similar, of 70-100 coarse stiff antrorsely-barbellated, buffy-white bristles very unequal in length, the longest of the disk ca. 4 mm. long, and of the ray-florets ca. 3 mm. long. Gametic chromosome number as determined by B. L. Turner from pollen mother cells, $n=4$.

TYPE: Nuevo León, Saltillo-Matehuala highway 5 miles north of the junction of the side road to Galeana, elev. ca. 6,000 ft., *J. Graham and M. C. Johnston 4203*, October 8, 1959. Holotype in the herbarium of the University of Texas, isotypes in the herbaria of the Universidad Nacional de México and the University of Kansas.

The species is known only from the type collection. Only a few of these plants were seen. They grew on the road embankment of a highway which was scarcely five years old, indicating a relatively short age and perhaps a weedy tendency. The surrounding country is a high, intermontane desert plain of interior, or in places karst, drainage, with fine calcareous subsaline or alkaline soil. The plain is a vast prairie-dog town. It lies in the rain shadow of the high Cerro Potosí (ca. 12,500 ft.) and adjacent mountains, to the east.

The closest relationship of this species seems to be to one of the "subspecies" of *Haplopappus lanceolatus* (Hook.) T. & G., as treated by H. M. Hall (The Genus *Haplopappus* . . . , Carn. Inst. Publ. 389, pp. 114-120, 1928) showing reduction of the "inflorescence." But that our plants are substantially distinct is evident from a study of herbarium specimens and of Hall's work, and is attested to by the specialist in the genus, Dr. Ray C. Jackson of the University of Kansas, who kindly examined isotype material.

The type locality and surrounding area were searched in the fall of 1960, but no further plants of this species were found. It seems desirable to place the species on record even though it is known only from the one collection. This collection was made during field study in northeastern Mexico supported by the National Science Foundation through NSF-G9234 at the Plant Research Institute, The University of Texas, and carried out under the direction of Dr. Calvin McMillan. The Latin diagnosis is the work of Hannah Croasdale. — MARSHALL C. JOHNSTON, THE PLANT RESEARCH INSTITUTE, THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, AUSTIN.

CONTEMPORARY NOTES ON POWELL'S EXPEDITIONS IN THE WEST¹. — From the book's foreword we learn that this is a supplement to a chapter [ten] of Prof. Watson's *Illinois Wesleyan Story: 1850-1950* (Ill. Wesleyan Univ. Press, 1950) prepared by his widow, Julia S. Watson. Had not this journalism instructor retrieved these reports of the per-

¹*Professor Goes West: Illinois Wesleyan University — Reports of Major John Wesley Powell's Expeditions: 1867-1874*. Edited by Elmo Scott Watson. Illinois Wesleyan Univ. Press, Bloomington, 1954. 138 pp. Sold exclusively by Frank Glenn, bookseller, 627 E. 46 St., Kansas City, Mo. \$3.00.